1. Bird cage.

2. Bird trap.

3. Fish net made of embira.

5: Krause--161 E-5 (1908) 1911 SP9 Caraja SP9

/249 cont./

227 The fishing implements are the following:

The fishing rod was originally unknown to the Indians.
[439] For the last few decades iron hooks (wāšĭ) have been bartered for in order to catch the piranha; one comes across them relatively rarely, however, because many are lost during the fishing, and an opportunity for barter only rarely presents itself (the fishing line is called wăšĭšă, the rod wăšĭdāŏ, and the bait wăšĭdŏ). On the other hand, the Indians seem to have already known harpoons (wŏhūnă). They were used to catch pirarucú. Points and barbs consisted of red-deer bone; they were attached with resin. I no longer saw such implements as described; the present harpoons all had iron points.

The chief implements are bow and arrow, which, with the clear water, are handled with great skill and success. The fishing arrows (ūŏhŭ) bear on the shaft a wooden point, on the front end of which a small point made of monkey bone (ŭhĭdŏ or dūrŏlēnĭdĭ) is fastened by a thread lashing and resin, and the rear end of which projects laterally out of the lashing and thus forms a barb (Ill. 115). The arrows have an average length of 140-170 centimeters, the bows (wăšĭlūhătē) one of approximately 200 centimeters (Ills. 110, 111).

226 Twice a day, forenoon and afternoon, the husbands and sons
[533] go out to fish and usually return with rich booty. On the way home they sing the song "that is sung every day." At specific spots the names of the fish caught are inserted, so that one may easily tell what kind of booty the fisherman is bringing back.

/250/ Besides this individual fishing, mass fishing is also
226 carried on. Nets knotted out of cotton string or bast are used
227 for this. Their measurements vary considerably, according to the purpose they serve. The net plaited out of embira (lōdē) shown in Ill. 3 on Plate 54 is ten centimeters wide and 10.35 meters long. Ill. 85 shows the knot-formation of a net for catching pirarucú (dāŏlălŭ); it has a mesh extension of 25 centimeters with a thread strength of half a centimeter. The largest net that I saw lay on a sandbank on the Tapirapé near a lake inlet; it was six meters wide and 160 meters (!) long.

411
284

[227]
[237]

Ill. 114 a-c.
Arrows with bamboo knives as points.

Ill. 117.
Bone point to be stuck on arrow.

Ill. 115.
Arrow with bone points.

Ill. 116.
Arrow with ray-spine point.

/267 cont./

411 The arrows with the bone point set on them are used ex-
● 227 clusively for fishing. The bone point is set on in such a way
237 that its rear end projects laterally and thus forms a small barb.
[284] It is four to six centimeters long and is fastened to the wooden
[314] stem by a fine bast winding and a coating of black resin (Ill. 115). On my specimens this bone point is round throughout, whereas Ehrenreich brought back a second type of such arrow with a flat bone point (Berlin 4008) (1) and a third type with a tubular

1. I obtained arrows with flat bone points only from the Kayapó.

bone set on as a point (Berlin 4009). The stem in the case of these arrows is 40-50 centimeters long, sometimes natural color or painted red, but mostly painted black; the shaft has a length of 100-200 centimeters. The one reproduced in Ill. 117 was probably to be used as a point for an arrow with a monkey bone stuck on it (ũhĭdŏ́, dũrŏ̃lẽnĭdĭ́).

A single arrow bears, instead of the bone point, one made of a ray spine (Ill. 116); it comes from the village on the Tapirapé mouth.

411 The stem of the point has no other ornamentation than the
314 black or red painting. It is inserted in the shaft and made fast
[531] in it with resin. In order to detach it from the broken shaft and set it on a new one, the tube is warmed over the fire until the resin melts and the stem can be pulled out. The shaft end is cut to fit for the insertion of the stem, so that the transition into the stem is gradual. When the stem is set into the shaft, the latter often splits; the cracks are glued over with black resin.

411 A black, narrow strip of embira is wound over the place
284 of insertion; it is fastened to the shaft with light-colored resin.
[314] This winding (dŏdé) is done in different ways: it either covers stem and shaft in a continuous course, or, separated from the short attachment-winding, there is a longer shaft winding whose intermediate space is sometimes bridged by spirally wound or
[531] crossed winding. At this place one arrow will bear spiral incised ornamentation (ũŏhũlădi, ĭlădĭ), another a black and yellow plaiting. A three-part attachment-winding is very rare (Ill. 118).

/306 cont./

868 501 In order to learn to row, boys use small oars, which in general are similar in shape to those of the adults, but sometimes deviate in the shape of the blade (Ill. 166a). They are 64-96 centimeters long. Only one specimen /Ills. 162-166 appear here/. /307/ showed painting with red and black squares (Ill. 166b). They, too, have two grooves in the handle cylinder.

868 227 For learning to fish, boys use small anchored nets (hãdeke, lãhole) knotted out of bast, which they set up in the water on the edge of the sandbanks; they are mounted on two long side rods and are kept stretched by several vertical struts (Ill. 86). /Ill. 167 appears here./

868 283 Girls learn to spin and cook. They have small spindles on which they twist serviceable threads at an early age. One sees girls from six to seven years old already spinning almost constantly. The spinning whorls are either double-conical clay whorls or wooden whorls that are dome-shaped on one side (Ill. 167). This primitive shape has thus been preserved among the children, whereas it seems to have been lost to the adults.

868 415 Small clay dishes appear in all sizes, the larger ones may actually be used for cooking, whereas the smaller ones serve only as playthings. The actual cooking utensils are partly blackened with soot on the outside, in other words, have been exposed to the fire. Besides the usual forms (pot, Ill. 168a) and bowl (Ill. 168 b,c), other forms also appear: bowl with convex bottom (Ill. 168d), dish (Ill. 168 e,f); a four-part dish (Ill. 168g), the use of which did not become clear to me despite the long Indian explanation of the mother concerned, seems to be used for a very special purpose. /Ill. 168 appears here./

534 415 [184] /308/ All the other dishes are used only for play; some of them are not fired and are so small that cooking with them is impossible. It is surprising in this connection that in addition to the usual types there are quantities of different, almost European-looking vessels, which, strangely enough, all come from the village on the Tapirapé mouth. I did not see these peculiar forms

[TEXT CONTINUES ON P. 246]